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Washington LABOR MARKET

JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security

Isiah Turner
Commissioner

Prepared by the
Labor Market And
Economic Analysis Branch
(206) 438-4800

Gary Bodeutsch
Director

In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

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Highlights

**Electronic Bulletin Board Service
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Fewer Seasonal Jobs

With the approach of winter, the number of seasonal jobs in the state began to retreat. Total employment fell 24,000 between October and November, but remained up 82,300, or 3.9 percent, over the year. Most of the reduction from October was in agriculture where the apple harvest was completed. The harvest employed over 23,000 workers alone in October. The loss in nonfarm wage and salary employment was limited to 1,600 as cutbacks in construction, food processing, fruit packing, amusements, and lumber-wood products were largely offset by seasonal gains in retail trade, education and further growth in aerospace.

Unemployment Up Seasonally

Total unemployment in Washington State rose from 129,700 and 5.5 percent of the labor force

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	Nov. 1988* (Prel.)	Oct. 1988* (Rev.)	Nov. 1987
Civilian Labor Force	2,336,400	2,350,900	2,283,000
Total Employment	2,197,200	2,221,200	2,114,900
Total Unemployment	139,200	129,700	168,100
State Unemployment Rate	6.0	5.5	7.4
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.0	5.6

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates developed for federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

in October to 139,200 and 6.0 percent in November. The increase was no more than expected for this time of the year and the seasonally adjusted rate was 6.0 percent in both October and November. As usual in November, the increase in unemployment (9,500) was much less than the decline in employment (24,000) because many of those employed in the apple harvest were migrants from other states who returned to their home areas when the harvest was complete. Over one-third of all seasonal farm workers in the state in October were from other states.

Fewer Jobless This Year

Even with the increase over the month, unemployment was down nearly 29,000 from November 1987 when the rate was 7.4 percent. The year-to-year reduction in the state (7.4 to 6.0 percent) was considerably greater than for the nation (5.6 to 5.2 percent) and reflects the substantial improvement in employment opportunities locally. The state's rate remains above the national rate but that is largely because Washington State's economy has a greater share of its employment in seasonal industries than the nation. In addition, workers continue to migrate to Washington State because of growing employment opportunities, which increases the competition for jobs.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Total Nonfarm Employment Little Changed

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment (-1,600) was little changed between October and November, but substantial changes occurred in individual industries. The largest were noted in the nonmanufacturing group with construction payrolls falling 5,400, services down 2,500, and wholesale trade employment off 1,200. Offsetting gains were credited to retail trade which added 5,000 workers and public education which rose 4,200.

Construction Retreats But High For November

The drop in construction employment was expected because of deteriorating weather and the completion or suspension of outdoor projects. Few new projects are started at this time of the year to offset completions because of the approach of winter. The largest loss occurred in street and highway work which is highly dependent on favorable weather. Despite the loss, however, construction employment was at its highest November level since 1979, when work was underway on nuclear power plants.

Fewer Fair-Weather Jobs in Services

The decline in services jobs was also seasonal with the major losses in agricultural services with less demand for lawn and garden care and at hotels-motels because of less tourist business. A sizable loss also occurred in amusements because of cutbacks in most outdoor recreation (golf, amusement parks, carnivals, fairs, etc.). The loss, however, was tempered by an early start at ski resorts.

Private schools added staff in November as usual and health services continued to expand to cushion the loss in the services group. Employment at hospitals, though, remained relatively unchanged.

Completion of Harvests Lowers Employment in Wholesale Trade and Trucking

Most of the loss in wholesale trade (down 1,200) occurred at fruit and vegetable warehouses because of the end of the apple harvest and fewer fresh vegetables available. Fertilizer and farm chemical dealers also reduced employment seasonally.

The wind down of harvest activity contributed to lower employment in transportation-communications-utilities (down 400) with less farm-to-market hauling. A sizable gain in longshoring partially offset the loss, however.

Santa's Helpers

The addition of temporary holiday sales workers boosted employment in retail trade 5,000 in November. The only losses in retail trade were seasonal: employment fell at building material and garden supply outlets, gasoline service stations and recreation vehicle dealers.

Schools Add 4,200

Public education rose 4,200 in November as schools and colleges continued to round out their staffing for the new school year. Other public employment fell to limit the overall increase in government civilian payrolls to 2,700 for the month. The losses were mainly in outdoor work, on roads and at parks and forests.

Food Processing Lower But Aerospace Up

Total manufacturing employment (down 100) was little changed between October and November as gains nearly offset losses. Significantly, however, the largest loss was seasonal while the largest increase was not. Food and kindred products was down 2,000 for the month with most of the loss at canneries and freezing plants which completed fall vegetable runs. More than offsetting the loss of seasonal jobs in food processing, aerospace added 2,200 workers in November to post its largest monthly gain of the year. Through November, aerospace employment was up 7,600 for the year. The expansion, of course, reflects The Boeing Company's attempt to keep up with its growing backlog of orders. The backlog at the end of 1988 totaled 1,100 planes worth $45 billion.

In other manufacturing industries, a normal seasonal decline lowered lumber employment 600 in November. Seasonal losses of 100 to 200 were noted in stone-clay-glass products, fabricated metals, and pulp-paper. The settlement of a labor dispute, however, boosted machinery payrolls by 700 over the month.

90,000 New Jobs

Changes from October to November were largely seasonal, but over the year nonfarm employment in the state has increased 90,000 or 4.8 percent. Significantly, growth in manufacturing has kept pace with an increase of 15,500 jobs (4.8 percent) year to year. Aerospace accounted for 8,000 of the new jobs, but other manufacturing industries added 7,500 with the largest expansions in aluminum (up 1,000), machinery (up 1,900), food products (up 1,600), and printing-publishing (up 900). The increase in aluminum employment reflects

resurgence in manufacturing nationally. The price of aluminum (midwest) was quoted at $1.12 to $1.13 per pound in early January, up from $0.875 one year earlier. The expansion in machinery also reflects renewed strength in manufacturing nationally and growth in export demand because of the decline in the value of the dollar.

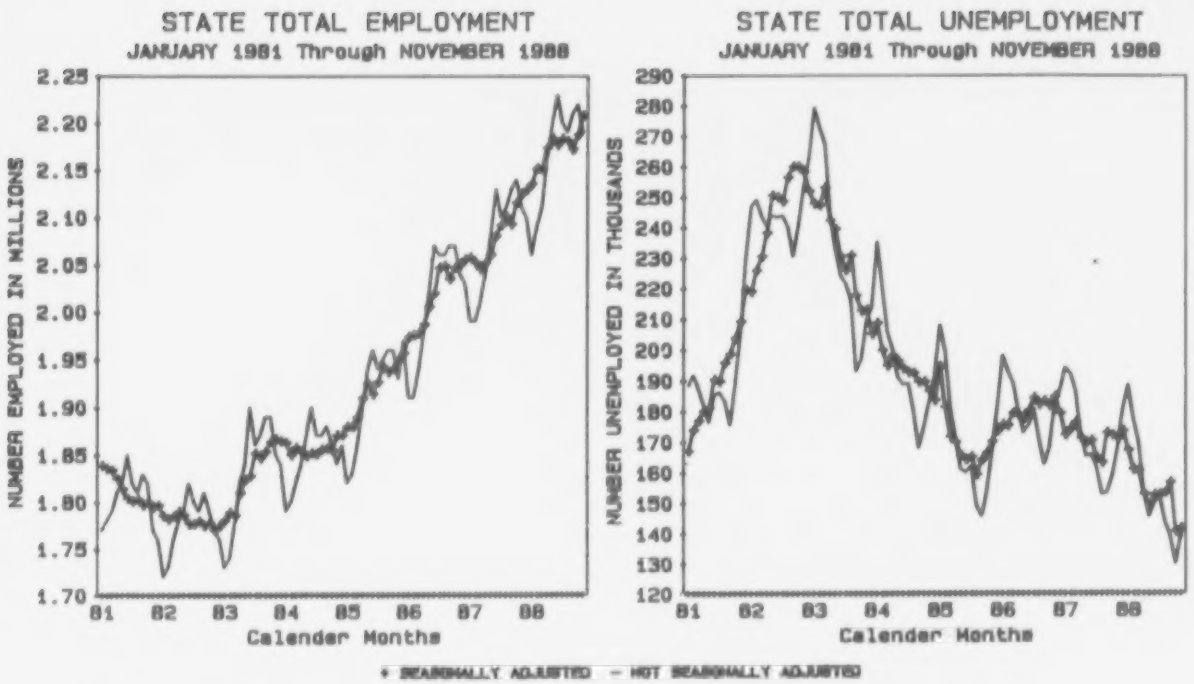
The additional jobs in food products was partially due to the opening of new surimi plants in the state. Surimi is produced from bottom fish and formed and flavored to imitate crab, shrimp or other relatively expensive seafoods. The drought in the midwest also helped state food manufacturers by boosting demand for vegetables canned and frozen in the state. The need for manuals to accompany software programs was partially responsible for the expansion in printing-publishing. The state's software industry has grown rapidly in the last year.

Construction, Retail Trade and Services Lead Expansion

In the nonmanufacturing industries, services (up 22,500), retail trade (up 19,000) and construction (up 12,200) led the expansion to mirror the vigorous growth in the state's economy. Nearly one-half of the increase in retail trade was at eating and drinking places which have expanded because of more multiple wage earner families and population growth. About one-third of the growth in services was in business services (services to buildings; computer, data processing, software; personnel supply, etc.). Health services contributed 4,500 jobs to the expansion but its 3.4 percent increase was well below the 6.0 percent gain in all other service industries and the 4.8 percent growth in total wage and salary employment over the year.

Government Jobs Growing Slowly

Government civilian employment rose 7,600 over the year representing a 2.1 percent increase which was less than half of the growth rate in total nonfarm employment. The gain, however, was in line with the 1987-1988 increase in the state's population of 1.9 percent. Federal civilian employment (down 1,500) actually declined over the year with nearly all of the reduction at military installations where tighter budgets have forced cutbacks in the civilian workforce.



AREA TRENDS

Employment Down in Eastern Washington, up on Westside

Total employment in the state fell 24,000 between October and November, but employment in Eastern Washington dropped 29,500 because of the completion of the apple harvest, declining employment in other agricultural activities, losses in food processing and at fruit-vegetable warehouses as well as cutbacks in other seasonal industries such as construction, hotels-motels, etc. In Western Washington employment rose 5,600 as the hiring of temporary holiday workers in retail trade, seasonal gains in education and continued growth in aerospace was sufficient to offset losses in construction, lumber and other seasonal industries.

Unemployment Rate 8.1 Percent in Eastern Washington 5.4 on Westside

As could be expected, unemployment increased substantially in Eastern Washington between October and November, from 6.6 to 8.1 percent. In Western Washington unemployment edged up from 5.2 to 5.4 percent despite the increase in employment because many of the new jobs in retail trade were filled by students and others who were not unemployed or in the labor force in

October. Meanwhile, workers laid off in construction, lumber and other industries added to the jobless total.

Unemployment in counties highly dependent on the lumber industry, most of which are in Western Washington, saw their overall jobless rate jump from 7.7 to 8.8 percent over the month because of deteriorating weather conditions. Typical of these areas were Grays Harbor (9.2 to 9.9 percent) and Lewis (7.5 to 8.3 percent) counties. By contrast, the unemployment rate in the Seattle Metropolitan Area remained unchanged at 4.6 percent, while the rate edged up from 5.9 to 6.0 percent in the Tacoma Metropolitan Area.

60 Percent of Job Growth In Seattle Metropolitan Area

Between November 1987 and 1988, employment increased in most areas of the state, but the largest actual and relative gain was in the Seattle Metropolitan Area. Employment in Eastern Washington rose 2.3 percent over the year, while Western Washington's job total moved up 4.3 percent. In the Seattle area, employment rose 5.1 percent year to year. The Seattle Metropolitan Area accounts for 40 percent of the state's population, but 60 percent of the state's job growth occurred in the Seattle area over the year.

INDUSTRY NOTES

State's Military Bases to Expand

If a government commission's recommendations are approved by the Secretary of Defense and Congress, the number of military positions in Washington State will increase by 894 and civilian jobs at military installations in the state will increase by 144. The Sand Point Naval Station would partially close, but the civilian and military personnel cut would be transferred to the Everett Navy Base. McChord Air Force Base would gain 618 military personnel and 137 civilian workers. Fairchild Air Force Base in Spokane would add 138 military positions according to the recommendations and Fort Lewis would add 138 military and seven civilian personnel.

The commission recommended that 86 military installations in the nation be closed by 1995. As a result of the closures and consolidations, 54 other installations would grow including four in Washington State.

Bonus for Boeing Workers

Approximately 65,600 Boeing workers in Washington State received bonuses averaging $1,327 in December, totaling $89 million. The total last year was $81 million. The average was about the same last year but there were fewer eligible employees. The bonuses amount to five percent of annual wages. Management, professional and administrative employees are not included in the payments. Boeing gives the once-a-year bonus to keep base wages down. The contract which provides the bonus, however, expires this year.

New Boatbuiding Plant for Puyallup

Truline, Inc. will open a plant to manufacture fiberglass boats in Puyallup early this year. Initially the firm will employ 15 workers. Within three years, however, Truline expects to have 100 employees producing 13 models of various lengths. The firm test-marketed small skiffs manufactured by another firm last year. They expected to sell 100 but sold 300. This year they hope to sell about 1,000 boats.

$50 Million Contract For Spokane Firm

Output Technology Corp., a high-tech firm east of Spokane, received a $50 million contract from AT&T in late November to manufacture high speed printers for the Air Force. The contract is believed to be one of the largest ever awarded to a Spokane area firm. Output Technology will be a subcontractor to AT&T, which received a five-year $929 million contract last year to automate Air Force installations.

Gold Mines to Open

Echo Bay Mines Ltd. announced in December that it would open two gold mines and construct a new milling facility near Republic by early 1990. The operations are expected to employ up to 200 workers.

Construction is expected to start this spring, with construction employment peaking at 150 workers. A company spokesman said that the firm has spent $13 million developing the project and will spend another $47 million before production begins.

The estimated production life of the mines is seven years, but the firm believes its chances of extending the reserves and finding additional gold in the area are good.

Digital Equipment Will Not Build New Research Facility

Digital Equipment Corp., a manufacturer of network computer systems, has decided not to build a research facility north of Bothell. In

June they announced that they would build the facility and eventually employ up to 2,350 workers there. The firm cited a change in corporate strategy for its decision not to proceed with the project.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Expansion Continues

Economic data show an exceptionally strong economy in the final months of 1988, and while the growth rate may decline, there is little indication that a recession will begin in 1989. In December the national unemployment rate fell to a 14-year low as employment continued to grow. Industrial production increased a substantial 0.5 percent in both October and November. The nation's mines, utilities and factories operated at 84.2 percent of capacity in November, the highest level in nine years.

Outlook for 1989 Promising

While concern over inflationary pressures and rising interest rates continue, forecasts by various groups suggest that the nation's economy will continue to expand in 1989. A survey of 38 national economists by The Wall Street Journal found that while they believe interest rates will continue to increase in the early months of 1989, the higher rates will not prevent the economy from expanding for is seventh straight year. The economists in the survey believe action by the Federal Reserve to prevent inflation from accelerating will keep interest rates moving up in the initial months of 1989. This, they believe, will slow the economy and that will result in falling rates in the second half of the year.

Only one of the 38 economists expects a recession to begin in the first half of 1989. And although most disagree, several others believe a downturn will begin late this year. On average, however, the economists projected that the GNP would grow at an annual rate of 3.8 percent after inflation in the first half and 1.6 percent in the final six months. The GNP increased 3.0 percent in 1988. Inflation is expected to increase only slightly, from a 4.6 percent rise in 1988 to 5.0 in 1989. The group believes unemployment will slip from the November 1988 level of 5.4 percent (seasonally adjusted) to 5.2 percent in May 1989 and then increase to 5.5 percent in November 1989.

Purchasing Agents Optimistic

Purchasing agents were even more optimistic about prospects for the nation's economy in 1989. A survey by the National Association of Purchasing Management found that four out of five of its members believe the economy will improve in 1989. Most of those responding to the survey believe growth in the first half of 1989 will be greater than in the final months of 1988. They expect the growth rate to decline, however, in the last half of 1989. The group also expects capital expenditures and exports to continue growing moderately and the rate of inflation to decline.

Leading Economic Indicators Show No Trend

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's main gauge of future economic activity, dropped 0.2 percent in November to change directions for the seventh consecutive month. It rose 0.4 percent in October but dropped 0.3 percent in September. Most analysts believe this zig-zag pattern indicates that growth in the economy will slow in subsequent months.

Leading indicators showing improvement in November included orders for consumer goods, plant and equipment orders, and the money supply. Economic indicators contributing to the decline in the overall index were initial claims for unemployment insurance (rose), the business delivery index, sensitive material prices, and stock market prices. The average workweek and building permits were unchanged from October.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984=100)**

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988
U.S. City Average	120.3	120.2	115.4	4.2	4.2
	Jan.-June 1988	Jan.-June 1987		Jan.-June '87 to Jan.-June '88	
Seattle*	111.9	108.2		3.4	

* The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.
** The base period for the index has been changed from 1967=100 to 1982-1984=100. The conversion factors for the All Items, Urban Consumers Indexes on the 1967=100 base are U.S=0.3338279, Seattle=0.3280421.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

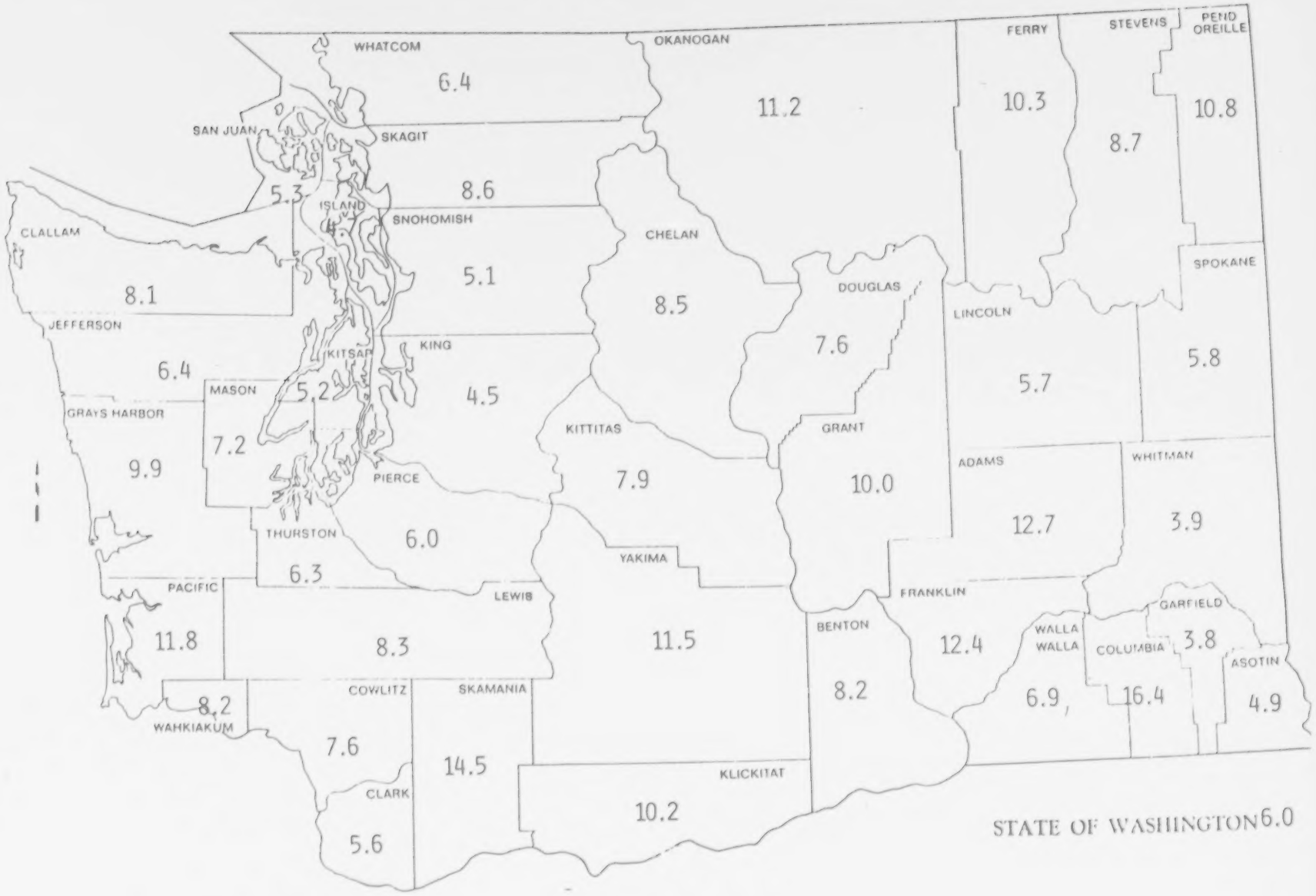
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	November 1988 (PREL.)	October 1988 (REV.)	November 1987 (REV.)	October 1987 (REV.)	Numerical Change: Oct. 1988 to Nov. 1988	Numerical Change: Nov. 1987 to Nov. 1988
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,973.0	1,974.6	1,883.0	1,885.6	-1.6	90.0
MANUFACTURING	341.1	341.2	325.6	326.5	-0.1	15.5
Durable Goods	243.9	241.9	230.2	228.4	2.0	13.7
Lumber and Wood Products	41.1	41.7	40.7	40.8	-0.6	0.4
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.7	-0.1	0.2
Primary Metals	12.8	12.7 3/	11.6	11.6	0.1	1.2
Aluminum	8.9	8.8	7.9	7.8	0.1	1.0
Fabricated Metals	11.2	11.4	10.8	11.0	-0.2	0.4
Machinery	32.1	31.4	30.2	29.9	0.7	1.9
Machinery (Except Electrical)	18.0	18.0	16.9	16.7	0.0	1.1
Electrical Equipment	14.1	13.4 3/	13.3	13.2	0.7	0.8
Transportation Equipment	119.5	117.5	110.8	109.2	2.0	8.7
Aerospace	105.1	102.9	97.1	95.6	2.2	8.0
Other Transp. Equipment	14.4	14.6	13.7	13.6	-0.2	0.7
Instruments and Related	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.6	0.0	0.4
Misc. Manufacturing	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.8	0.1	0.5
Nondurable Goods	97.2	99.3	95.4	98.1	-2.1	1.8
Food and Kindred Products	34.1	36.1	32.5	34.9	-2.0	1.6
Canned and Preserved Foods	12.9	14.8	11.6	14.0	-1.9	1.3
Apparel and Allied Products	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	0.0	0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.5	16.6	16.4	16.5	-0.1	0.1
Printing and Publishing	21.5	21.5	20.6	20.5	0.0	0.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.0	10.0	11.2	11.3	0.0	-1.2
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.8	0.0	0.3
MINING and QUARRYING	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	102.7	108.1	90.5	94.2	-5.4	12.2
TRANSP.,COMM. and UTIL	105.5	105.9	99.9	100.4	-0.4	5.6
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE	489.1	485.3	465.3	462.7	3.8	23.8
Wholesale Trade	117.8	119.0	113.0	114.8	-1.2	4.8
Retail Trade	371.3	366.3	352.3	347.9	5.0	19.0
FIN. INS. and REAL ESTATE	109.3	109.0	106.8	107.1	0.3	2.5
SERVICES	451.7	454.2	429.2	430.4	-2.5	22.5
Health Services	136.8	136.4	132.3	132.2	0.4	4.5
GOVERNMENT	370.2	367.5	362.6	361.2	2.7	7.6
Federal	68.7	68.8	70.2	70.5	-0.1	-1.5
State and Local	301.5	298.7	292.4	290.7	2.8	9.1
Education	162.2	158.0	157.5	154.7	4.2	4.7
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.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KLICKITAT
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Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 1/4/89
Benchmark: 1987

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	NOVEMBER 1988 PRELIMINARY 1/				OCTOBER 1988 REVISED 1/				NOVEMBER 1987 REVISED			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,336,400	2,197,200	139,200	6.0	2,350,900	2,221,200	129,700	5.5	2,283,000	2,114,900	168,100	7.4
Bellingham MSA	61,300	57,400	3,900	6.4	61,700	57,900	3,800	6.2	59,600	54,600	5,000	8.4
Bremerton MSA	73,200	69,400	3,800	5.2	72,900	69,000	3,900	5.3	73,800	69,400	4,400	6.0
Olympia MSA	76,700	71,900	4,800	6.3	75,400	70,700	4,700	6.2	75,200	69,900	5,300	7.0
Seattle PMSA	1,061,600	1,012,700	48,900	4.6	1,055,500	1,007,200	48,300	4.6	1,022,700	963,200	59,500	5.8
King County 2/	842,800	805,000	37,800	4.5	838,200	800,600	37,600	4.5	811,400	765,600	45,800	5.6
Snohomish County 2/	219,000	207,800	11,200	5.1	217,300	206,600	10,700	4.9	211,400	197,600	13,800	6.5
Spokane MSA	171,000	161,000	10,000	5.8	171,100	161,600	9,500	5.6	168,300	156,100	12,200	7.2
Tacoma PMSA	252,300	237,200	15,100	6.0	251,100	236,300	14,800	5.9	246,100	227,300	18,800	7.6
Tri-Cities MSA	64,000	58,100	5,900	9.2	66,100	61,100	5,000	7.6	67,400	60,300	7,100	10.5
Benton County 2/	48,700	44,700	4,000	8.2	50,700	47,000	3,700	7.3	51,500	46,400	5,100	9.9
Franklin County 2/	15,300	13,400	1,900	12.4	15,300	14,100	1,200	7.8	15,900	13,900	2,000	12.6
Vancouver PMSA	115,200	108,800	6,400	5.6	115,000	109,200	5,800	5.0	111,400	103,700	7,700	6.9
Yakima MSA	87,800	77,700	10,100	11.5	96,900	89,000	7,900	8.2	87,400	75,800	11,600	13.3
Adams	6,620	5,780	840	12.7	7,190	6,690	500	7.0	6,430	5,390	1,040	16.2
Asotin	9,330	8,870	460	4.9	9,470	9,050	420	4.4	8,250	7,630	620	7.5
Clallam	22,440	20,630	1,810	8.1	22,430	20,820	1,610	7.2	22,430	20,350	2,080	9.3
Columbia	1,590	1,330	260	16.4	1,540	1,340	200	13.0	1,730	1,310	420	24.3
Cowlitz	36,370	33,620	2,750	7.6	36,330	33,850	2,480	6.8	35,110	32,010	3,100	8.8
Ferry	2,610	2,340	270	10.3	2,600	2,340	260	10.0	2,570	2,300	270	10.5
Garfield	1,040	1,000	40	3.8	1,030	1,000	30	2.9	1,010	920	90	8.9
Grant	23,310	20,970	2,340	10.0	24,780	22,950	1,830	7.4	23,530	20,520	3,010	12.8
Grays Harbor	24,110	21,730	2,380	9.9	23,830	21,630	2,200	9.2	25,830	22,630	3,200	12.4
Island	18,240	17,390	850	4.7	18,290	17,460	830	4.5	18,790	17,600	1,190	6.3
Jefferson	7,320	6,850	470	6.4	7,690	7,220	470	6.1	7,420	6,810	610	8.2
Kittitas	11,200	10,310	890	7.9	11,500	10,740	760	6.6	11,420	10,410	1,010	8.8
Klickitat	7,430	6,670	760	10.2	7,550	6,930	620	8.2	7,560	6,650	910	12.0
Lewis	25,650	23,520	2,130	8.3	25,290	23,390	1,900	7.5	24,410	21,830	2,580	10.6
Lincoln	4,190	3,950	240	5.7	4,180	3,990	190	4.5	4,100	3,750	350	8.5
Mason	11,660	10,820	840	7.2	11,710	10,870	840	7.2	12,950	11,950	1,000	7.7
Okanogan	15,350	13,630	1,720	11.2	19,490	17,950	1,540	7.9	14,950	13,050	1,900	12.7
Pacific	6,250	5,510	740	11.8	6,050	5,530	520	8.6	6,320	5,560	760	12.0
Pend Oreille	3,320	2,960	360	10.8	3,280	2,920	360	11.0	3,020	2,550	470	15.6
San Juan	4,890	4,630	260	5.3	4,990	4,790	200	4.0	5,010	4,690	320	6.4
Skagit	32,430	29,650	2,780	8.6	32,770	30,270	2,500	7.6	32,320	28,650	3,670	11.4
Skamania	2,340	2,000	340	14.5	2,280	2,010	270	11.8	2,210	1,810	400	18.1
Stevens	11,310	10,330	980	8.7	11,260	10,390	870	7.7	11,290	10,190	1,100	9.7
Wahkiakum	1,100	1,010	90	8.2	1,130	1,040	90	8.0	1,110	1,000	110	9.9
Walla Walla	23,330	21,710	1,620	6.9	23,330	22,090	1,240	5.3	23,410	21,490	1,920	8.2
Wenatchee Labor Area	39,960	36,680	3,280	8.2	45,920	43,020	2,900	6.3	39,290	35,590	3,700	9.4
Chelan County 2/	27,130	24,820	2,310	8.5	31,240	29,110	2,130	6.8	26,710	24,090	2,620	9.8
Douglas County 2/	12,830	11,860	970	7.6	14,680	13,910	770	5.2	12,590	11,510	1,080	8.6
Whitman	19,940	19,170	770	3.9	19,300	18,880	420	2.2	18,850	18,080	770	4.1

1/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

January 4, 1989
Benchmark: 1987

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	NOVEMBER 1988 PRELIMINARY 1/				OCTOBER 1988 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,298,700	2,161,000	137,700	6.0	2,305,300	2,180,100	125,200	5.4
Bellingham MSA	60,400	56,500	3,900	6.5	60,400	56,800	3,600	6.0
Bremerton MSA	71,900	68,200	3,700	5.1	71,500	67,700	3,800	5.3
Olympia MSA	75,400	70,700	4,700	6.2	73,900	69,400	4,500	6.1
Seattle PMSA	1,044,500	996,100	48,400	4.6	1,035,300	988,600	46,700	4.5
King County 2/	829,000	791,700	37,300	4.5	822,100	785,800	36,300	4.4
Snohomish County 2/	215,400	204,300	11,100	5.2	213,100	202,800	10,300	4.8
Spokane MSA	168,200	158,300	9,900	5.9	167,800	158,600	9,200	5.5
Tacoma PMSA	248,200	233,300	14,900	6.0	246,300	232,000	14,300	5.8
Tri-Cities MSA	63,000	57,100	5,900	9.4	64,800	60,000	4,800	7.4
Benton County 2/	47,800	43,900	3,900	8.2	49,800	46,200	3,600	7.2
Franklin County 2/	15,100	13,200	1,900	12.6	15,000	13,800	1,200	8.0
Vancouver PMSA	113,300	107,000	6,300	5.6	112,800	107,200	5,600	5.0
Yakima MSA	86,400	76,400	10,000	11.6	95,000	87,400	7,600	8.0
Adams	6,510	5,680	830	12.7	7,040	6,560	480	6.8
Asotin	9,190	8,730	460	5.0	9,290	8,880	410	4.4
Clallam	22,080	20,290	1,790	8.1	21,980	20,430	1,550	7.1
Columbia	1,570	1,310	260	16.6	1,500	1,310	190	12.7
Cowlitz	35,790	33,070	2,720	7.6	35,610	33,220	2,390	6.7
Ferry	2,570	2,300	270	10.5	2,550	2,300	250	9.8
Garfield	1,030	990	40	3.9	1,010	980	30	3.0
Grant	22,950	20,630	2,320	10.1	24,300	22,530	1,770	7.3
Grays Harbor	23,720	21,370	2,350	9.9	23,350	21,230	2,120	9.1
Island	17,950	17,110	840	4.7	17,940	17,140	800	4.5
Jefferson	7,190	6,730	460	6.4	7,540	7,090	450	6.0
Kittitas	11,020	10,140	880	8.0	11,280	10,550	730	6.5
Klickitat	7,310	6,560	750	10.3	7,400	6,800	600	8.1
Lewis	25,250	23,140	2,110	8.4	24,800	22,960	1,840	7.4
Lincoln	4,120	3,880	240	5.8	4,110	3,920	190	4.6
Mason	11,480	10,650	830	7.2	11,480	10,670	810	7.1
Okanogan	15,120	13,410	1,710	11.3	19,110	17,620	1,490	7.8
Pacific	6,150	5,420	730	11.9	5,930	5,430	500	8.4
Pend Oreille	3,270	2,910	360	11.0	3,220	2,870	350	10.9
San Juan	4,810	4,550	260	5.4	4,890	4,700	190	3.9
Skagit	31,910	29,160	2,750	8.6	32,110	29,700	2,410	7.5
Skamania	2,300	1,970	330	14.3	2,230	1,970	260	11.7
Stevens	11,130	10,160	970	8.7	11,030	10,190	840	7.6
Wahkiakum	1,080	990	90	8.3	1,100	1,020	80	7.3
Walla Walla	22,960	21,360	1,600	7.0	22,880	21,680	1,200	5.2
Wenatchee Labor Area	39,320	36,070	3,250	8.3	45,030	42,230	2,800	6.2
Chelan County 2/	26,690	24,410	2,280	8.5	30,630	28,570	2,060	6.7
Douglas County 2/	12,620	11,660	960	7.6	14,400	13,650	750	5.2
Whitman	19,610	18,850	760	3.9	18,940	18,530	410	2.2

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES. STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim Nov Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Nov-88	Oct-88	Nov-87	Nov-88	Oct-88	Nov-87	Nov-88	Oct-88	Nov-87
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES‡	207,096	$488.38	$483.07	$480.00	40.8	40.8	40.1	$11.97	$11.84	$11.97
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,661	$436.69	$463.42	$431.12	40.1	41.6	38.7	$10.89	$11.14	$11.14
Primary Metal Industries	10,270	$540.14	$529.20	$560.35	42.8	41.9	44.9	$12.62	$12.63	$12.48
Fabricated Metal Products	8,857	$447.35	$439.70	$436.70	38.9	39.4	39.7	$11.50	$11.16	$11.00
Machinery	20,097	$384.61	$381.90	$375.71	40.4	40.2	39.8	$9.52	$9.50	$9.44
Food and Kindred Products	25,074	$347.63	$362.62	$344.51	37.1	38.7	35.7	$9.37	$9.37	$9.65
Chemical and Allied Products	4,082	$589.99	$589.99	$590.83	41.0	41.0	39.6	$14.39	$14.39	$14.92
Transportation Equipment	53,920	$638.67	$602.97	$624.52	44.6	43.1	43.1	$14.32	$13.99	$14.49
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	76,576	$569.94	$613.73	$569.02	35.4	37.4	35.9	$16.10	$16.41	$15.85
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	303,241	$314.25	$321.09	$320.88	32.7	33.0	33.6	$9.61	$9.73	$9.55

‡ Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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